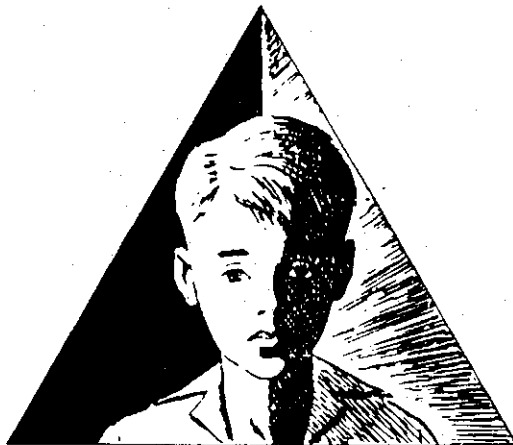


# THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR RETARDED CHILDREN

**1966**



**CLOSING  
THE GAPS**

## Mrs. Hubert H. Humphrey

For providing outstanding leadership as Chairman of National Retarded Children's Week;

For her time and effort in visiting programs for the mentally retarded throughout the country

and

For her warm-hearted concern which has kindled sparks of interest in others and helped to spread public awakening in behalf of the mentally retarded everywhere.



The National Association for Retarded Children is a voluntary organization devoted to promoting the welfare of the mentally retarded of all ages by fostering the advancement of research, treatment, services and facilities, and by developing broader public understanding of the problem of mental retardation. Founded in 1950, the Association today is represented in all of the 50 States by more than 1,100 State and Local Member Units. Membership includes parents of retarded children, professional workers, and citizens concerned for the well-being of their fellowmen.

To achieve its basic aims in the period immediately ahead, NARC is now concentrating attention on twelve Current Prime Objectives:

To assist in the implementation of the recommendations contained in the State comprehensive planning reports.

To develop a long-term program to achieve (a) a marked improvement in residential facilities and programs; and (b) a better public understanding of the need for improved residential care of retarded persons. To stimulate the extension and improvement of programs of special education.

To work for a major increase in the number and quality of recreation programs for retarded children and adults.

To continue the "Three-Year Campaign to Promote the Employment of Mentally Retarded Persons"

To foster the wider adoption of preventive and health measures

To develop further interest in and support for the study of the causes and effects of mental retardation.

To encourage maximum use of existing Federal legislation and the promotion of needed new legislation

To stimulate the recruitment and training of manpower to staff mental retardation programs

To broaden the membership base of NARC through the organization and admission of additional State and Local Units and through increased individual membership in these Units

To foster and accelerate the development of coordinated activities by other organizations in relation to mental retardation

To communicate the information necessary to achieve these goals.

Progress toward these objectives in 1966 is described in this report.

This report covers the period from September 1, 1965 to August 31, 1966

**The National Association for Retarded Children** 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017

## A Message from the President

In discussing the growth and revitalization of organizations, John W. Gardner, Secretary of the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, has said, "The ever-renewing organization is not one which is convinced that it enjoys eternal youth. It knows that it is forever growing old and must do something about it. It knows that it is always producing deadwood and must, for that reason, attend to its seedbeds. The seedlings are new ideas, new ways of doing things, new approaches." In the past year, we have sought to establish mature concepts as to what NARC is and how it relates to the rapidly accelerating public interest and action in our country concerning the welfare of the mentally retarded and the prevention of mental retardation.

We believe that NARC's role as a voluntary citizen organization in this field will continue to be a vital one for many decades to come. But we must face the future with the realization that we are part of a broad national and international picture and that flexibility and innovation — the ability to adapt to changes, to embrace new ideas — will be necessary qualities in our planning.

We have seen, as an essential part of this approach, a need to strengthen the base of our membership. We must close the gaps across the country — gaps in the network of our local groups — so that no county or community will remain without qualified spokesmen for the mentally retarded, working in their behalf.

This year we have tried to help our individual members, our Local Associations and the State Associations to see that in their strength and vitality lies the future of this

organization. In each of us is the ability and potential which must be developed, united with that of others, and forged into a more effective nationwide effort. Together, our forces renewed and strengthened, we can pursue with increased effectiveness our policy of obtaining, maintaining, expanding and improving services for the mentally retarded, rather than providing them ourselves.

Our efforts in 1966 have been part of the broad movement that has gained great momentum in the past decade and will result in concrete accomplishments in the years ahead. To insure these accomplishments we must move forward to close the gaps between what now exists and what must exist. We must evoke nationwide awakening to the means of prevention now within our grasp.

We must diligently seek improvement in care of all kinds for the mentally retarded and increased facilities and opportunities for their training and employment.

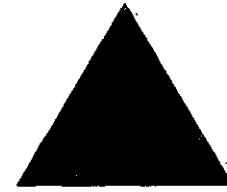
We must create such wide public understanding of the problem that the possibilities of its conquest will become common knowledge among the American people.

When we have done this — when it has been accomplished — many monuments will stand in honor of our works. . . .

The mentally retarded will have the right and opportunity to develop and live to their fullest potential. The parents of future generations will face that future without fear of mental retardation. The children will be born without intellectual limitations. These will be our monuments.

*Thomas A. Tucker*

## Closing the Gaps



# 1956-65 A Decade of Progress in closing the gaps



Visualize a large panel, partly illuminated by points of light of many different hues, each bit of brightness representing a class, a workshop, a clinic, or some other place where the mentally retarded are served or where research is being done on human development.

Many of these points of light did not exist 10 years ago. They shine today because of a decade of progress that has come from the creativity of parents and friends, understanding of communities, flexibility of professionals, and willingness of leaders.

During the past decade, milestone after milestone was passed —

- Private groups and public agencies — in their classes, workshops, camps, and activity centers — demonstrated over and over that the retarded can be helped.
- Congressional leadership in 1956 and subsequent years brought larger Federal appropriations and new laws.
- The Governors' Conference of 1958 for the first time recognized mental retardation as a major national problem.
- The President's Panel on Mental Retardation was appointed in 1961 and in 1962 gave President Kennedy a **Proposed Program for National Action to Combat Mental Retardation.**

- Congress in 1963 responded by enacting a 13-point program, authorizing additional Federal support of construction, training, services and planning.
- President Johnson pledged continued support for mental retardation and, during 1964 and 1965, Congress enacted major legislation in education, economic opportunity, vocational rehabilitation, and social security, each with special implications for the handicapped.
- In 1965 all of the States were engaged in comprehensive mental retardation planning, providing the groundwork for a subsequent cycle of implementation in the years ahead.

During the decade important progress was made in —

## *Diagnosis and Evaluation*

At the beginning of the decade, diagnostic services were extremely limited. By the end of 1965 there were 142 clinics, where teams of specialists were assessing the handicaps of retarded persons, prescribing care and treatment, and demonstrating effective kinds of services. Last year some 42,000 persons, mostly children, were served by these clinics.

## *Education*

The past decade has shown marked progress in providing educational opportunities for retarded children. About half of the nation's school districts now are attempting to serve handicapped children, and special classes are available for about one-third of the mentally retarded. The number of teachers working with the retarded exceeds 25,000, in contrast to some 10,000 a decade ago.

## *Residential Care*

Significant changes in residential care have occurred during the past 10 years. Since 1955 the number of public institutions has increased 50%—from 99 to 150. A trend toward smaller institutions evidently has be-

gun. Of 17 facilities built since 1960, 75% had a rated capacity of less than 525.

Staffs of institutions have more than doubled; 76,000 full-time employees now work with a total resident population of some 200,000. The hospital improvement and in-service training programs of the National Institute of Mental Health have helped to produce an upgrading of care.

## *Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment*

In 1955, 531 mentally retarded persons were rehabilitated and placed in employment by State vocational rehabilitation agencies at a cost of \$230,000. In 1965, 10,248 were rehabilitated at a cost of \$7,500,000.

Today there are over 500 sheltered workshops providing training and employment for the retarded. A decade ago there were few.

There is now greater recognition of the fact that mentally retarded workers can be placed successfully in competitive industry. Job training is being sponsored by the U. S. Department of Labor; some 1,750 retarded persons have been hired by Federal agencies.

## *Recreation*

In the early 1950's, there were practically no organized recreational programs for the mentally retarded. Since then, Local and State Associations have sponsored great numbers of activities such as swimming, bowling, scouting, and camping. In 1955 there were 55 day camps throughout the country and a total of 86 other recreational or social programs in operation. At the present time, there are over 300 day camps and 150 residential camps sponsored by Associations for Retarded Children, and well over 1,000 other recreational or social group programs.

## Research

In 1955 little research on mental retardation was being conducted. That year, Federal expenditures in support of such research did not exceed \$365,000. In marked contrast the agencies of the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, obligated \$34 million for mental retardation research in the fiscal year 1965.

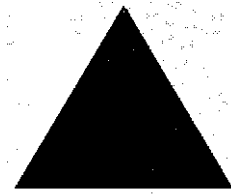
Among the outstanding events of the decade were the development of the programs of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, established in 1950, and the creation of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development in 1962. During the decade, NARC's Research Advisory Board awarded over \$1 million in research grants to scientific investigators.

In accordance with recommendations of the President's Panel, authorized by subsequent legislation, the Public Health Service has awarded funds for eight mental retardation centers at various universities and medical centers and for 10 university-affiliated facilities for the mentally retarded, where techniques for the mentally retarded will be demonstrated and professional training given.

### *Application of Findings to Programs of Care and Prevention*

Growing out of research discoveries, the decade has seen a few breakthroughs in the prevention of mental retardation. For example, at the NARC Convention in 1961, Dr. Robert Guthrie announced the inhibition assay test, which makes possible the early detection of phenylketonuria. Since, more than two hundred cases have been detected in time to prescribe proper diet and avoid brain damage. In 1963, a vaccine for measles (rubella) was discovered and immunization campaigns are under way in many communities.

# 1966-75



## A Decade for Realization

Thus many lights have appeared during the decade. But the unilluminated spaces between them are still great. Few are the communities with all of the needed services. In the decade ahead the task is to extend and to improve — to make sure that the panel we visualized is not just filled with points of light but has a solid luminescent glow that will signify that a full array of facilities and services is available to *every* retarded child and adult.

We must now look ahead to a decade in which past achievements are reinforced, plans become programs, hopes become realities, and discoveries provide the basis for new expectations.

The confrontations will be many:

Diagnostic and *health services* still are not accessible to all. The adolescent and the adult are often slighted. Persons in rural areas frequently are missed, though traveling clinics are feasible. There is a great need for case finding and early treatment for the mildly retarded.

In residential care there is only just emerging the variety of community facilities that will bring living for the retarded to new plateaus of dignity and convenience. Accreditation of institutions must become more than a plan.

In education, qualified services must replace instruction by unqualified teachers in unsatisfactory classrooms with unsuitable teaching materials.

To prepare retarded persons for employment, school and work must be related and realism achieved in preparing the retarded for lives of maximum independence.

The range of needed *protective* services must be expanded to include modernized civil and criminal law, guardianship, insurance, social security and guidance. Successes in health care, education, employment, and socialization will bring with them the need to define anew the rights and limitations of the retarded in matters of marriage and family.

In government the search must continue for the most effective ways to organize services and achieve coordination of effort.

In research and prevention twin goals must be insisted upon — (1) the support of basic research that will unlock the secrets of reproduction and development; and (2) the application of that knowledge in programs giving improved quality of services and measures of prevention.

Finally, in the years ahead, the National Association for Retarded Children must continue to prove effective in meeting the crises of changed circumstances, so that the main generative force of this movement will be sustained — and so that the lights on the panel will not go out.

*Luther W. Stingham*  
Executive Director



# NARC spurs nationwide counter-attack

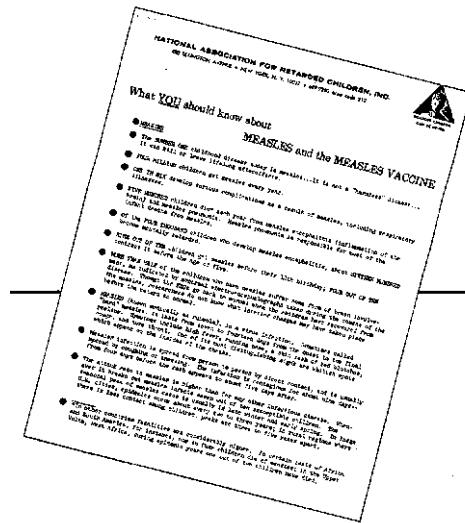
Although measles vaccines have been available for more than three years, TWELVE MILLION children have not yet been immunized against this number one childhood disease which can kill or leave lifelong after-effects.

Four million children get measles each year.

One in six develops serious complications.

Four thousand develop measles encephalitis and of these, 1,600 become mentally retarded.

Five hundred die.



According to the U. S. Public Health Service, measles could be eliminated within two years if children of susceptible age were vaccinated. In cooperation with the Public Health Service, NARC in 1966 joined the nationwide attack to wipe out this disease.

Each of the 1,100 State and Local Associations was given a kit of information on measles and the measles vaccine, together with the steps that may be taken to assist health departments in initiating and conducting immunization programs. A measles fact sheet was prepared and over 50,000 copies were provided for State and local health departments for use in accelerating local efforts.



## Measle Dangers Told To Measles Vaccination Urged For Milford Area Children

Charles Bell, president of the Retarded Children Association of the Milford Area, said today that parents of children in the area should be alerted to the dangers of measles. He said that the disease is a tragedy for many children and that parents should be urged to have their children vaccinated. The association is currently running a campaign to get more children vaccinated.

## 'Halt measles drive is here Measles Is Often Deadly To Children'

The Arkansas Association for Retarded Children has urged a statewide campaign to urge parents to take their children to doctors for measles vaccinations. The association says that measles is a deadly disease for children and that parents should be urged to have their children vaccinated. The association is currently running a campaign to get more children vaccinated.

## Start Campaign For Vaccination Against Measles Can Be Child Retarder

David Fisher, president of the Indiana Association for Retarded Children, said today that parents of children in the state should be urged to have their children vaccinated against measles. He said that measles is a deadly disease for children and that parents should be urged to have their children vaccinated. The association is currently running a campaign to get more children vaccinated.

## Shots Urged For Children Measles: Dangerous

The state of the infectious measles epidemic is being fought by the Indiana Association for Retarded Children. The association says that measles is a deadly disease for children and that parents should be urged to have their children vaccinated. The association is currently running a campaign to get more children vaccinated.



## Editorial No Need To Have Measles

That old childhood disease, measles, has been around for centuries. It is a disease that can be prevented by vaccination. Parents should be urged to have their children vaccinated against measles.



## Assn Releases Information

The National Association for Retarded Children has released information about the dangers of measles and the importance of vaccination. The association says that measles is a deadly disease for children and that parents should be urged to have their children vaccinated. The association is currently running a campaign to get more children vaccinated.

## Kim Fisher, National Poster Child Emphasizes Danger Of Measles

Kim Fisher, a young girl from Indiana, is the poster child for the National Association for Retarded Children. She has been vaccinated against measles and is a healthy child. The association is currently running a campaign to get more children vaccinated.

# Target: measles

To lead the way . . .

Ten-year-old Kim Fisher was selected by NARC to spearhead the drive on prevention as the 1966-67 Poster Child.

Kim was a normal baby, a bright child, but at two, measles struck and measles encephalitis followed. This inflammation of the brain left her mentally retarded, hard of hearing, unable to walk, talk, or hold up her head.

Today Kim attends classes for the trainable mentally retarded at the Johnny Appleseed School and Training Center in Fort Wayne. Gradually her handicaps are being counteracted.

But measles robbed Kim of a normal life. It need not happen to others.



Kimela Jean (Kim) Fisher of Fort Wayne, Indiana, NARC's Poster Child, a victim of measles encephalitis.

## *The Measles Vaccine*

The measles vaccine was first developed by Nobel Prize Winner Dr. John Enders of Harvard University and an associate, Dr. Thomas Peebles. In 1954 they isolated a strain of measles virus from an 11-year-old boy, David Edmonston. From the Edmonston strain two types of measles vaccine have been developed: an attenuated live-virus vaccine and an activated, concentrated vaccine. All of the vaccines now on the market are derived from the Edmonston strain. The first license for measles vaccine was issued in 1963 by the U. S. Food and Drug Administration. Today in the United States, five pharmaceutical companies are licensed to manufacture the measles vaccine. Currently only one of the vaccines does not require an accompanying inoculation of gamma globulin. Ample vaccine supplies are available. The U. S. Public Health Service has purchased one-and-a-half million doses for distribution through 87 Public Health Service immunization projects in State and local health departments.



# Information



## flows on year round basis



Dickie presented an early Christmas tree to Mrs. Hubert H. Humphrey as they met the press to open National Retarded Children's Week.

Nationwide attention was given to National Retarded Children's Week, carried out successfully under the chairmanship of Mrs. Hubert H. Humphrey. Press, radio and television coverage was given to her activities, including the reception of the Poster Child at the Capitol, visits to facilities for the mentally retarded and NARC Local Associations, and interviews on the subject of mental retardation.

Dickie Bach, 5, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, served as Poster Child for 1965-66. In addition to other activities, he appeared at the Greater Boston Association Annual Banquet, attended a special meeting of the Advertising Council, and met with Senator Edward M. Kennedy and the Presidents of six New England Associations in Boston. His appearances at the NARC Convention, where he met Governor Nelson Rockefeller and Senator Robert F. Kennedy, received excellent press coverage.

Increased public interest and inquiries led to production of a graphic booklet entitled "Voices In Chorus," outlining the history, aims and achievements of NARC. Telling a sober but exciting story of citizen faith and action, it was designed to promote understanding of the problem and the response of people to that problem in the American way.

The Advertising Council Campaign on Mental Retardation entered its third phase, financed jointly by the Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr. Foundation, Public Health Service, the

President's Committee on Mental Retardation and NARC. Among materials prepared were two million booklets called "The Mentally Retarded — their new hope" which have been offered widely through posters and network TV announcements.

Publicity Chairmen of State and Local Associations were given Public Information Aids for National Retarded Children's Week, the Employer of the Year Awards program, the 1966-67 Poster Child, and the measles campaign. Radio and TV kits, with transcriptions by Farley Granger, Mary Tyler Moore, Johnny Desmond, Jordan Christopher, Richard X. Slattery and Steve Lawrence, were provided.

Press, radio and TV materials were supplied to augment NARC's participation in the Federal Service Campaign of National Health Agencies, conducted throughout the Federal establishment in continental United States and overseas.

A Public Information Workshop was held for delegates to the Convention, and was attended by more than 150 people. A panel of executives from various news media discussed ways in which Publicity Chairmen of Local NARC Units could present their material and information most effectively to their newspapers and radio and television stations.

This workshop was used as a prototype for a regional Public Information Workshop for Publicity Chairmen of the Southeast Region in Atlanta, Georgia, in November.



to an awakening public

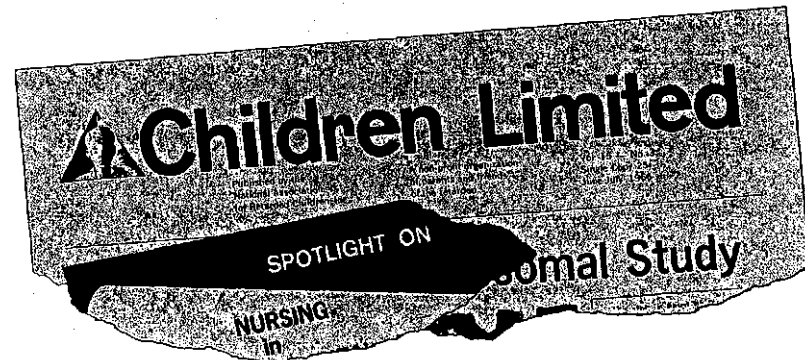


### Magazine Coverage

Some two dozen general magazine and Sunday supplement articles stimulated by NARC reported on mental retardation during the past year, reaching an audience of tens of millions. Stories appeared in *The Reader's Digest*, *Good Housekeeping*, *Farm Journal*, *Glamour*, *EJks Magazine*, *The Optimist Magazine* and *Columbia*, among other magazines. *Parade*, *This Week*, and *Family Weekly*, the three nationally distributed Sunday newspaper supplements, ran important articles, as did the *New York Times Magazine*.

Employment of the mentally retarded, medical care and prevention, education of the retarded, and the role of volunteers were the focal points of magazine attention this year.

NARC was gratified by the lively public response to the articles. The *Reader's Digest* article, "Some 'Retarded' Children Are Not," brought inquiries from over 2,300 persons. Eight hundred and twenty-two teen-agers wrote in to find out where they could be of help, following an announcement in *This Week*. Twenty employers asked where they could hire retarded persons after the *Parade* story appeared. When *Farm Journal* informed readers they could subscribe to CHILDREN LIMITED, 128 sent in their money.



CHILDREN LIMITED played an important role this year, reporting advances in scientific research, increasing activity in employment of the mentally retarded, new programs, and plans for improvements in many areas of service for the mentally retarded.

The April-May 1966 issue included a section, "Spotlight on Nursing in Mental Retardation," and numerous requests for copies were received from governmental agencies in which nursing is part of the program, and from directors of schools of nursing in universities. The section is being used to stimulate the interest of student nurses in the field of mental retardation.

A special issue was devoted to prevention and carried articles by Dr. Benjamin Spock; Mrs. Katherine B. Oettinger, Chief of the U. S. Children's Bureau; Thomas A. Tucker, NARC President; and a number of scientists exploring various avenues toward prevention of mental retardation.

During the year, circulation of CHILDREN LIMITED rose from 110,000 to 120,000.



# Mobilization for government action in the States

Both nationally and in the States, 1966 brought important governmental action:

President Johnson appointed the President's Committee on Mental Retardation. In advising the President, the Committee has many important responsibilities:

*To evaluate present programs*

*To advise on needed new national efforts*

*To explore the need for better coordination and liaison*

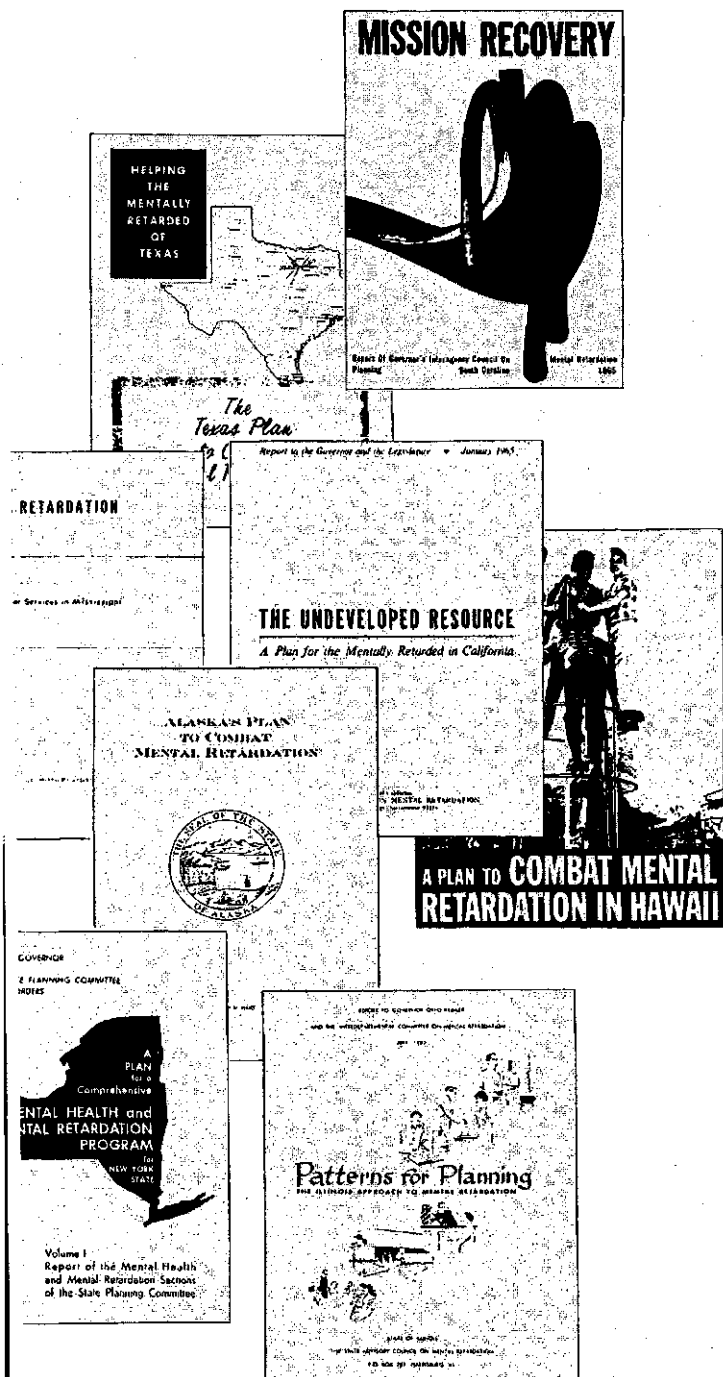
*To mobilize increased public support to help reduce the incidence of mental retardation and its effects*

NARC continued to advise Congress and Federal agencies on new legislation. This year attention was concentrated on

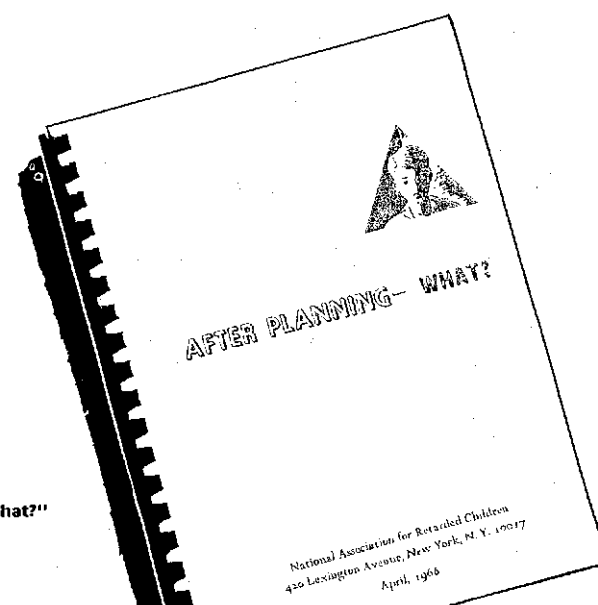
Amending Public Law 88-164 to provide Federal funds for initiation and expansion of services in mental retardation facilities.

Earmarking funds for the special education of handicapped children.

Establishing a program in which the Department of Defense will participate in the cost of the care, treatment, and training of



A sampling of Comprehensive State Plans published this year . . . and NARC's synchronized pamphlet, "After Planning — What?"



## and in the Nation

mentally retarded dependents of men in the uniformed services.

Having Federal funds earmarked for day care services.

Obtaining increased appropriations in a number of areas, including the hospital improvement program, training and research in neurological disorders, and for expansion of Federal support of direct services to the mentally retarded.

Most of the States have now completed the cycle of comprehensive planning authorized in 1963 (under Public Law 88-156). These plans will provide the basis for future legislation and program development. The Federal government is assisting in this process through implementation grants.

Since State and Local Associations for Retarded Children will play a major role in implementing the plans, as they did in the initial formulation, NARC this year issued "After Planning—What?"—a manual offering practical suggestions for organizing the total effort needed to develop community understanding and to secure effective support of the recommendations contained in the plans.



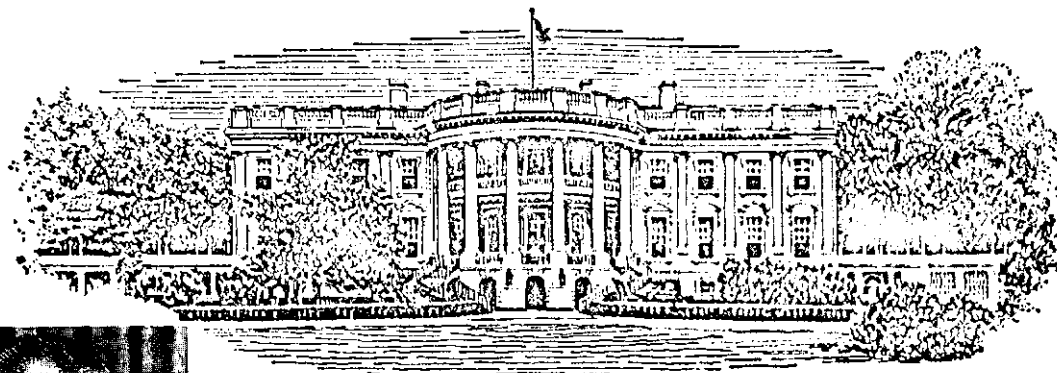
### PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON MENTAL RETARDATION

#### Announcement of the Committee's Establishment and Appointment of Members. May 11, 1966

President Johnson today issued an Executive Order establishing the President's Committee on Mental Retardation. Chairman of the Committee is Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare John W. Gardner. Ex-Officio members are W. Willard Wirtz, Secretary of Labor, and R. Sargent Shriver, Director, Office of Economic Opportunity. The President also announced the appointment of 21 distinguished Americans to the Committee's public membership.

Citizen members of the President's Committee whose terms expire May 1967 (1 year from the date of announcement) are:

JOHN T. DAILEY, research professor of education, George Washington University, Washington, D.C.  
PATRICK J. DOYLE, M.D., professor and head of Department of Community Medicine and International Health, Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.  
GEORGE JONES, administrative assistant, Division of Mental Retardation, Department of Institutions, State of Colorado, Denver, Colo.  
ROBERT H. O'BRIEN, president and chief executive officer, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, New York, N.Y.  
THEODORE S. REPPLIER, president, the Advertising Council, Washington, D.C.  
BERNARD ROSENBERG, former president and organizer of the Westchester County Association for the Help of Retarded Children, New Rochelle, N.Y.  
LLOYD E. RADER, Sr., director, Oklahoma State Welfare Department, Oklahoma City, Okla.



Citizen members of the President's Committee whose terms expire May 1968 (2 years from the date of announcement) are:

JOSEPH A. BEIRNE, president, Communications Workers of America, AFL-CIO, Washington, D.C.  
HORACE BUSBY, management consultant and former Special Assistant to the President, Washington, D.C.  
EUNICE KENNEDY SHRIVER (Mrs. R. Sargent), executive vice president, Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., Foundation, Washington, D.C.  
GEORGE TARJAN, M.D., professor of psychiatry, University of California.  
THOMAS A. TUCKER, president, National Association for Retarded Children, Detroit, Mich.  
HENRY VISCARDI, Jr., president and chairman of the board, Abilities, Inc., and Human Resources Corp., Kings Point, N.Y.  
RAYMOND W. VOWELL, vice chancellor for Federal and State Agency Affairs, University of Texas, Austin, Tex.

Citizen members of the President's Committee whose terms expire May 1969 (3 years from the date of announcement) are:

ROBERT H. ALDRICH, M.D., professor of pediatrics, University of Washington School of Medicine, Seattle, Wash.  
G. BARRY BINGHAM, president, Courier-Journal and Louisville Times Co., Louisville, Ky.  
ROBERT E. COOKE, M.D., professor of pediatrics, Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md.  
MURIEL B. HUMPHREY (Mrs. Hubert H.), Washington, D.C.  
ROBERT B. KUGEL, M.D., professor of medicine, Brown University, Providence, R.I.  
LEONARD W. MAYO, former chairman, President's Panel on Mental Retardation, Westport, Conn.  
MATHILDE KRIM (Mrs. Arthur), Sloan Kettering Institute, New York, N. Y.

# Governors Take Action In Behalf Of The Retarded



Governor Edward T. Breathitt signs bill on mandatory testing for PKU in Kentucky.



Governor Charles L. Terry, Jr., of Delaware visits children at a day camp.



Cari Cohen, a Colorado Poster Child, smiles with Governor John A. Love in National Retarded Children's Week.



Governor John B. Connally and "Mickey" from the Austin State School visit during National Retarded Children's Week in Texas.

Ronald and Robert, retarded employees in the printing department of the New York State Senate, have a visit from Governor Rockefeller and Senator William T. Conklin





Governor John J. McKeithen declares National Retarded Children's Week with the help of Susan Williams in Louisiana.



Governor Tim Babcock of Montana makes PKU testing mandatory in Montana.



Governor Mills Godwin, Virginia, signs PKU bill.

Governor Frank B. Morrison endorses activities of the Nebraska State Association for Retarded Children.



Governor William Scranton, Pennsylvania, signs State legislation in behalf of the mentally retarded.

## Basic Human Rights of the Mentally Retarded by Governor Karl F. Rolvaag, Minnesota

1. The right to live without privation.
2. The right to be useful.
3. The right to individualized care.
4. The right to be helped to the extent that help is needed.
5. The right to free public education.
6. The right to acceptance as a human being.
7. The right to a job.
8. The right of every citizen to clarity and efficiency in the helping process.

These rights were championed by Governor Rolvaag in a major address to the Minnesota Association for Retarded Children, 15th Annual Convention, Duluth, Minnesota, June, 1966.

The Governor of Missouri, Honorable Warren E. Hearnes, signs PKU bill.



# Residential care at the crossroads



In 1966 NARC pledged itself to examine ideas and practices in residential care, to support promising innovations, and to strive with others toward the accreditation of public institutions and the proper licensure of private facilities.

During the year the following steps were taken to fill this commitment:

- The NARC Board of Directors approved a new policy relative to work practices in institutions. This policy recognizes the beneficial aspects of appropriate work assignments, as designated primarily for the resident's benefit. Assignments should have training objectives, clearly distinguished from work for the benefit of the institution. Fair payment should be made, with tasks consistent with health, strength, and ability.

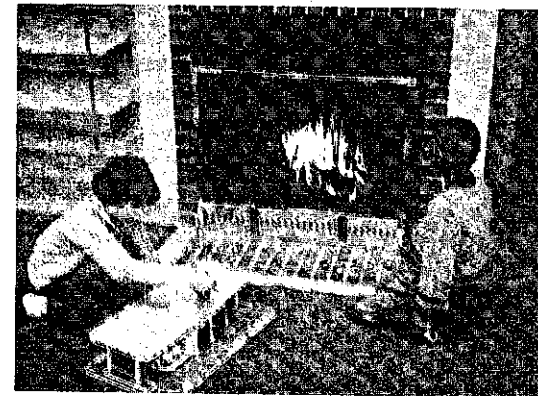
Work should be competently supervised and subject to strict regulation.

- A contract has been secured from the Public Health Service to conduct a workshop at the 1966 Convention to improve the skills of some 150 coordinators of volunteer services in institutions. These coordinators are responsible for recruitment, placement, and supervision of citizen volunteers.

- NARC actively participated in the planning that has culminated in a major grant to the American Association on Mental Deficiency to offer team evaluation services, without cost, to all State residential institutions that request them. The purpose of the team visit is to provide superintendents and State administrators with an added resource



In one direction lies the custodial care thought, until recently, to be adequate for the retarded; in the other are new horizons — the kind of care in which recreation and a more home-like environment have a part.





## "Operation Sunshine"



to assist them in improving the quality of residential care.

• NARC is working with other national agencies (including the American Medical Association, United Cerebral Palsy, American Psychiatric Association, Council for Exceptional Children, and the American Association on Mental Deficiency) in exploring the possibility of establishing accreditation services for residential institutions.

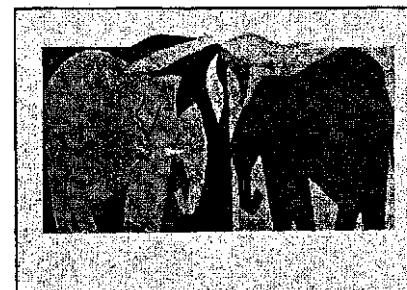
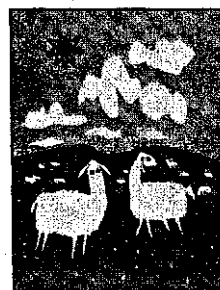
• A new publication has been issued jointly with AAMD on the "Role of the Cottage Personnel in Residential Care Facilities." This monograph is intended to provide guidelines not only for cottage life personnel, but also for administrators, members of various disciplines, and parents.

In 1965 Edwin Reinhardt, art instructor for the Famous Artists Schools, designed 12 attractive animal murals which were applied with colorful paints to the infirmary walls of Southbury Training School, Connecticut. So successful was the project that Famous Artists approached NARC with an offer to make more sets of the stencils, which can be used by amateurs, for use in State schools throughout the country.

This offer was accepted, and in March 1966 "Operation Sunshine" was launched to brighten the lives of many retarded children and adults living in State residences. Information about the stencils and their simple application was disseminated widely by NARC. Already over 100 requests for loan of the stencils have been received, and the decorations now are in more than a score of institutions.



Edwin Reinhardt and Cindy Taylor demonstrate "Operation Sunshine" for Bernard Fineson, NARC's Senior Vice President.



# Closing the gaps in day care public health

Another area under study during the year was that of community-based, group day care programs. With adequate services, many retarded children can remain in their own homes rather than be placed in institutions. Day care programs to serve them are springing up in growing number across the country.

Concerned that guidelines for the establishment of effective programs of this kind be formulated, NARC convened a three-day conference in New York City early in May. Participants represented fields of child welfare, public health, nursing, education, social work, psychology, pediatrics and psychiatry.

Problems discussed were selection of retarded children for day care, essential ingredients of a productive program in group day care, and the proper staff design for such a program.

In addition to placing major emphasis on prevention, the Public Health Services Committee in 1966 broadened its membership to include an obstetrician, a dentist, and a physical therapist. These appointments are in line with the committee's objectives to:

*foster the improvement of perinatal care*

*promote the establishment and expansion of dental services for the mentally retarded*

The deliberations of this group will help to establish standards for non-school day-time activity programs for severely retarded children and adults.

To stimulate the extension and improvement of special education, NARC last year sought a redirection of certain Federal activities, an improved organizational structure for the U. S. Office of Education, and further attacks on deficiencies in educational material and manpower.

△ The NARC Board of Directors in April 1966 approved the position that the Federal Government should "provide federal aid for special education services at the pre-school, elementary, secondary, and supplementary adult education levels. . . ." This view subse-

*stimulate the development of physical therapy programs for the retarded in the community as well as in residential facilities.*

The Public Health Services Committee gave consideration to the subject of unproved methods of treatment. On invitation from the National Health Council, NARC has submitted a series of questions and answers for inclusion in a publication on quackery and questionable methods of treatment now being prepared by the American Medical Association.



With an increase of centers in communities to care for them during the day, many severely retarded children can live at home rather than in institutions.

# and education

quently was forcefully presented to appropriate Congressional Committees.

▲ NARC officially protested the fragmentation of responsibility for special education within the U. S. Office of Education. This fragmentation has produced a lack of consistent philosophy and operating policies with the result that special education has received only the tricklings of Federal appropriations for education.

▲ The attention of Federal authorities also was directed to the need for including special education in the planning of school construction, inadequacies in the evaluation and diagnosis of school children, and the great lack of proper materials for classroom use.

▲ Supported in part by an NARC grant of \$10,000 over a two-year period, the Council for Exceptional Children completed and published a report entitled "Professional Standards for Personnel in the Education of Exceptional Children." This will establish guide-

lines for organizations concerned with certification and accreditation of professionals and with the preparation of persons for work in the field of special education.

The following publications were developed for distribution to assist Local Units in building their educational programs:

"Criteria for Placing Trainable Retarded Children in Special Classes"

"How Parents Can Help in a Program for Trainable Mentally Retarded"

"Inexpensive Art Materials"

"Tentative Curriculum Outlines for Primary, Intermediate and Advanced Levels"

"Reading for the Mentally Retarded"

"A Guide to Unit Making"

"Possible Sources of Materials for the Mentally Retarded"



In addition to providing more classes like these for retarded children, books and audio-visual materials must be designed and supplied for use in special education. To fill the gaps which now exist, teachers in this field often improvise with homemade teaching devices.



# Campaign to close gaps in employment

The second year of the Three Year Campaign for Employment of the Mentally Retarded was launched with two events at the Annual Convention. First was the premiere, at the opening banquet, of the film, "Selling One Guy Named Larry." The second was the presentation of the Employer of the Year Awards.

During the year, "Larry," the documentary showing the mentally retarded engaged in work in a variety of industries, has been well received. Used largely for showings to potential employers, and accompanied by a discussion guide, it has had wide distribution. Some 275 prints have been sold and others are circulating on loan.

The companion booklet, "This Isn't Kindness . . . This is Business . . .," also has been used widely by vocational rehabilitation counselors, employment service specialists, and educators in enlisting the cooperation of prospective employers. The first 15,000 were printed at NARC expense, and a second 15,000 through a grant from the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration.

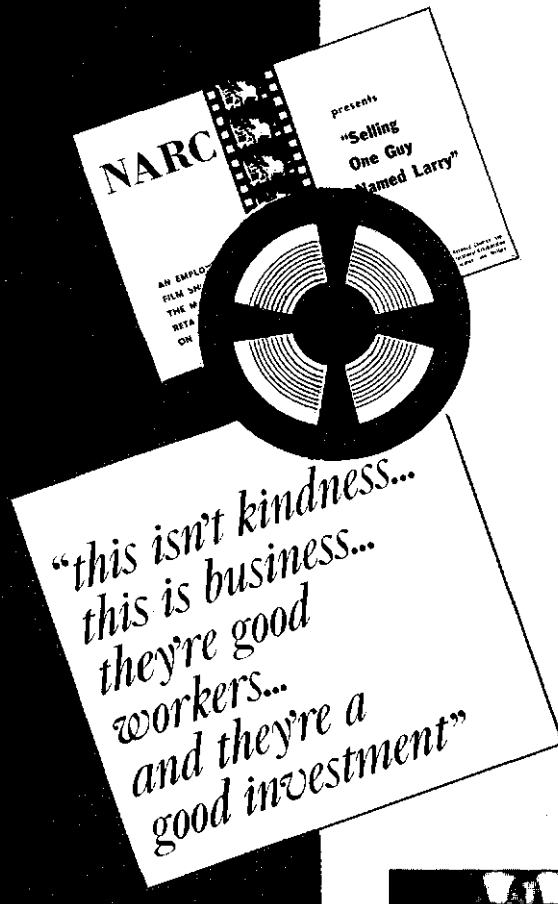
Winner of the NARC Employer of the Year Award was Hutzler's department store at Baltimore, Maryland. Albert Hutzler, the store's president, was present at the final luncheon of the Convention to receive the honor, and has continued his support of NARC's Three Year Campaign in the months since.

Also receiving awards at the 1965 Convention were Saul Robbins, president of Remco Industries, Inc., toy manufacturers of New Jersey, for a 10-year program of hiring the mentally retarded; and Hiroshi Mitsuda, president of Honolulu Laundry Co., Ltd., Hawaii.

A major event of the year was the signing of a contract between NARC and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Apprenticeship Training, to train and employ 1,500 mentally retarded persons in national retail stores. The project to demonstrate the effec-



With Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz as he signs contract with NARC to train and employ the mentally retarded, are (l to r) LeRoy Collins, Under Secretary of Commerce; Harold Russell, Chairman of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped; and NARC President Thomas A. Tucker. Governor Collins later called a meeting of the Business and Defense Services Administration of the U.S. Department of Commerce with NARC staff to explore ways of promoting employment of qualified mentally retarded workers.



*"this isn't kindness...  
this is business...  
they're good  
workers...  
and they're a  
good investment"*

# moves into second year

tiveness of these individuals as employees and show employers that the mentally retarded constitute a major labor reserve, became operational in February. Thus far, agreements have been signed and placement procedures are under way with the following companies:

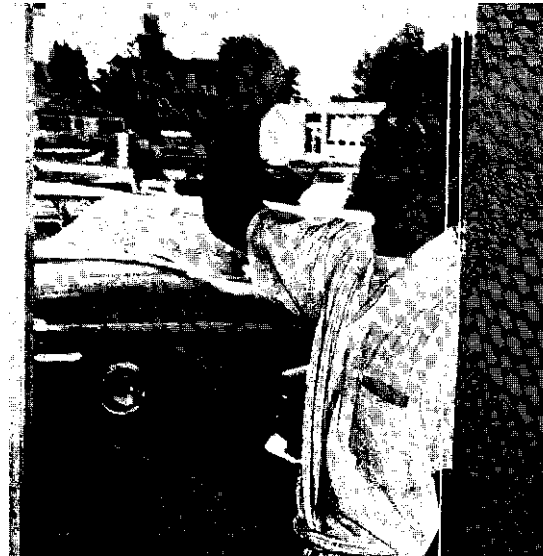
The *Howard Johnson Company*, Mid-Atlantic Division, *which has signed for 200 trainees;*

*Marriott Hot Shoppes and Motels, which will place 100 trainees;*

*Restaurant Operations, Inc., which operates restaurants in Holiday Inns, and will place 100 trainees;*

*Fifteen members of the National Association of Wiping Cloth Manufacturers who will place a total of 150 trainees.*

In 1966, for the first time, the aid of the U. S. Department of Commerce was enlisted in the cause of mental retardation. At the request of NARC, Governor LeRoy Collins, Under Secretary of Commerce, in May convened some 80 officials of the Business and Defense Services Administration to explore effective ways to reach the business community with information about the employ-



Already at work in Holiday Inn under the new program, this young trainee attends to janitorial duties.

ment potential of retarded persons. As a result of the meeting, kits have been mailed to 2,100 trade associations and announcements have been included in publications of the Department, such as the "Construction Review."

Information is being disseminated through a number of other important channels which will further the campaign to close the gaps in employment:

The President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped reprinted for distribution to employers 30,000 copies of an article from the "Wall Street Journal" on July 12, 1966, entitled "More Companies Hire the Mentally Retarded to Offset Labor Pinch."

The monthly magazine of the American Society of Association Executives has carried an article on employment of the retarded.

The bulletin of the National Retail Merchants Association, entitled "Personnel Service" has carried information to tens of thousands of stores.



Donald T. Raleigh, Senior Vice President of Howard Johnson's Mid-Atlantic Division, demonstrates meat cutter for Don Dodson, NARC Project Director, in restaurant where retarded persons will be trained and work under the contract with the Labor Department.

Named Employer of the Year, Albert D. Hutzler, left, president of Hutzler Brothers Company, department store of Baltimore, receives the NARC award from Bernard Posner, deputy executive secretary, President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped.



During 1966 the NARC Research Advisory Board continued the support of basic research, sponsored a conference on the treatment of PKU, and provided seed money for a number of projects which will open new avenues of exploration into the understanding of mental retardation.

In April, NARC contributed to the support of a "Cooperative Study of Treatment of the Brain Injured." The study calls for the evaluation of a selected group of severely handicapped children in the 1 to 3 age range, and is designed to compare the effectiveness of three different methods of treating brain injury. The first is the "patterning" treatment of the Institutes for the Achievement of Human Potential; the second, another active approach to treatment; and the third, a minimal treatment procedure.

The study will explore what proportion of severely brain-injured children can be improved by each method and whether one of the methods used can make any proportion of such children perform finally at the level of their normal chronological peers.

Methods of dealing with phenylketonuria (PKU) continued to occupy the research spotlight this year. In January, NARC sponsored a Conference on the Treatment of Phenylketonuria at Children's Hospital Research Foundation, Cincinnati.

Attended by 32 representatives of major PKU treatment centers in the country, the U. S. Children's Bureau, the National Insti-



## Research

tute of Child Health and Human Development, and the NARC Research Advisory Board, the conference discussed current problems related to the follow-up and treatment of children so afflicted.

One of the new grants awarded in 1966 by the Research Advisory Board was that to Joseph L. Kennedy, Jr., M.D. of Children's Hospital Medical Center, Boston. Dr. Kennedy is undertaking a study to evaluate the dietary treatment of children with phenylketonuria.

A major grant was made this year to Gilbert B. Solitare, M.D., Associate Professor, Yale University School of Medicine, Department of Pathology. Dr. Solitare will investigate the significance of certain neuropathologic changes in the aging mental retardate with particular emphasis on those with Down's Syndrome.

Another new grant was made to John G. Stanbury, M.D., Professor of Experimental Medicine, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who is conducting research into the effectiveness of iodinated oil prophylaxis of endemic goiter in preventing mental retardation and deafness in Ecuador.

### NARC Research Advisory Board

#### Honorary Chairman

Grover F. Powers, M.D.  
Professor Emeritus of Pediatrics  
Yale University, Connecticut

#### Chairman

Abner Wolf, M.D.  
Professor of Neuropathology  
College of Physicians and Surgeons  
Columbia University, New York

#### Vice Chairmen

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Professor of Pediatrics  
Albert Einstein College of Medicine  
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Director, Clinical Laboratories  
Letchworth Village, New York

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Director, Institute for Research  
for Exceptional Children  
University of Illinois

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Neurological Surgery  
University of California

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Director of the Research Program  
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University of Illinois

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University of Pennsylvania

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Pediatric Neurologist  
Children's Medical Center  
Boston

Sidney Carter, M.D.  
Professor of Neurology  
Neurological Institute  
New York

Philip Dodge, M.D.  
Associate Neurologist and  
Pediatrician  
Massachusetts General Hospital  
Boston

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Professor and Chairman  
Department of Obstetrics  
and Gynecology  
Downstate Medical Center  
Brooklyn, New York

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Chairman, Division of  
Human Development  
George Peabody College for Teachers  
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University of Minnesota  
Medical School

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University of California

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Director, Department of Psychiatry  
Children's Hospital  
Washington, D. C.

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University of Pittsburgh  
School of Medicine

C. Arden Miller, M.D.  
Dean of Medical School  
University of Kansas Medical Center

Fred Plum, M.D.  
Professor and Chairman  
Department of Neurology  
Cornell University, New York

Sheldon C. Reed, Ph.D.  
Director, Dight Institute of  
Human Heredity  
University of Minnesota

John R. Seeley, Ph.D.  
Professor of Sociology  
Center for The Study of  
Democratic Institutions  
Santa Barbara, California

Joseph Seitchik, M.D.  
Chief of Obstetrics and  
Gynecology  
Sinai Hospital of Baltimore, Inc.

George Tarjan, M.D.  
Professor of Psychiatry  
UCLA School of Medicine  
Neuropsychiatric Institute  
Los Angeles

Josef Warkany, M.D.  
Professor of Research  
Department of Pediatrics  
College of Medicine  
University of Cincinnati

Herman Yarnet, M.D.  
Medical Director  
Southbury Training School  
Connecticut



Dr. Harold Goodman (left) whose study of chromosomes related to Down's Syndrome was originally funded by a seed grant from NARC, works in the laboratory with his assistant, Dr. J. Stanton King. The project has been adopted for support by the Federal Government.

## Grants Awarded by NARC

### Grover F. Powers Distinguished Professor

Harry H. Gordon, M.D., Albert Einstein College of Medicine, New York City. A comprehensive research program enabling personnel in social work, psychology, education, and medicine to work closely with those engaged in research in child development. (\$125,000 over 5 years)

### Gunnar Dybwad Distinguished Scholar

Edward F. Ziegler, Ph.D., Yale University, Connecticut. Effects of emotional, motivational and environmental factors on performance of retarded children. (\$125,000 over 5 years)

### NARC Distinguished Scholar

Edith L. Potter, M.D., University of Chicago. Causes of stillbirths and of handicapping conditions originating before birth. (\$113,600 over 8 years)

### NARC Senior Investigators

Robert Guthrie, M.D., Ph.D., State University of New York at Buffalo. Rapid method for screening body fluids to detect abnormal substances. (\$49,719 over 8 years)

Harold M. Nitowsky, M.D., Sinai Hospital of Baltimore. Metabolic characteristics of human cells. (Jointly sponsored with the Association for the Aid of Crippled Children.) (\$25,000 over 5 years)

Herbert G. Birch, M.D., Ph.D., Albert Einstein College of Medicine, New York City. The "disorganized" child and the child with cerebral damage. (Jointly sponsored with the Association for the Aid of Crippled Children.) (\$60,000 over 8 years)

Harold Kalter, Ph. D., University of Cincinnati. Congenital malformations of the central nervous system. (\$84,000 over 5 years)

John F. Nicholson, M.D., Columbia University, New York City. A comparative study of metabolic mechanisms in normal and abnormal infants in relation to disorders associated with mental retardation. (\$25,000 over two years)

### Special Grants for Research Development

Evelyn B. Man, Ph.D., Institute for Health Sciences, Brown University. Thyroid functions in relation to pregnancy outcome in adolescent mothers. (\$16,230 over 3 years)

Claude B. Klee, M.D., National Institutes of Health. (Visiting foreign scientist.) Brain protein synthesis as related to the development of the immature brain. (\$20,000 over 2 years)

Libero Barbato, Ph.D., Sonoma State Hospital, California. The effect of high levels of phenylalanine on protein metabolism in the brain. (\$13,799 for one year)

Peter Dignan, M.D., Children's Hospital Research Foundation, Cincinnati, Ohio. Grant to a visiting foreign scientist for training and experience in child neurology and mental retardation within a clinical setting and comprehensive research program in the area of mental retardation. (\$8,000 over 2 years)

B.W. Richards, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.M., Editor of the Journal of Mental Deficiency Research, London, England. To extend publication and increase distribution of this scientific journal devoted to developments in research in mental retardation. (\$8,000 over 2 years)

### New Grants — 1966

Joseph L. Kennedy, Jr., M.D., Children's Hospital Medical Center, Boston. A study to evaluate the dietary treatment of children with phenylketonuria utilizing a new phenylalanine-free diet known as Albumaid. (\$8,500)

Virginia Frye, Ph.D., University of Illinois. A study of recreational programs for the mentally retarded in a number of European countries. (\$1,000)

Edwin Zolik, Ph.D., De Paul University. Support for the screening and reproduction of historical documents related to the care of retarded individuals dating back to the pre-civil war period. (\$500)

John G. Stanbury, M.D., Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Pan American Health Organization. A study in Ecuador on endemic goiter as related to mental retardation. (\$7,500 over 2 years)

Gilbert B. Solitare, M.D., Yale University School of Medicine. An investigation of the significance of certain neuropathologic changes in the aging mental retardate, particularly those with Down's Syndrome. (\$26,285 over 3 years)





## Strengthening the network of NARC services

As a voluntary service organization, NARC gives professional assistance in a wide variety of ways to its State and Local Associations, to the mentally retarded and their families, and to agencies, individuals and groups throughout the Nation. In providing services it —

Acts as a clearing house for information, answers inquiries, and makes publications available on every phase of mental retardation.

Assists in the formulation of policies and the building of programs for the mentally retarded.

Provides facts for legislators, and for Federal, State and local agencies of government with regard to needed action in behalf of the mentally retarded.

Seeks, through training activities, to strengthen the manpower base for better programs; and, through research, to find means of prevention and improved treatment and services for the mentally retarded and their families.

In these areas, NARC accomplished the following last year:

Two new publications were issued:

**INFORMATION EXCHANGE**, a digest of ideas, projects, and activities of special interest to Associations for Retarded Children, was issued every other week;

**ACTION TOGETHER**, a review of steps needed to utilize Federal laws and national programs to promote mental retardation services, research and preventive measures, was issued on alternate weeks.

Some 57,000 items of correspondence, including letters from outside the organization, were handled. NARC answers a very large number of inquiries from parents, students, teachers, and other professionals in governmental agencies and voluntary organizations, and persons in foreign countries.

A 1966 *Publications List* was issued, offering 95 reprints and booklets dealing with various phases of mental retardation programming, 40 of them new this year.

Volunteers and staff traveled some 300,000 miles during the year, conferring with State and Local ARC officers and boards, bringing to each of the 50 States counsel and encouragement and promoting a sense of unity throughout the organization.

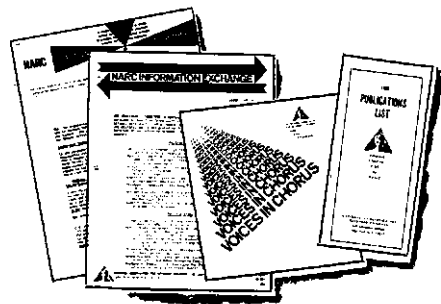
NARC consultants in program areas conferred with State and local officials, providing professional advice in areas of public health and nursing, vocational rehabilitation, adult employment, residential care, education, recreation, governmental affairs and membership development. They assisted in planning conventions of professional groups, in organizing programs and in presenting the needs of the retarded in many workshops and conferences.

Six Regional Representatives (operating out of Boston, Atlanta, Minneapolis, Dallas, Seattle and San Francisco) visited hundreds of communities, helping to organize new Units and to assist existing Units in program development.

Fund Raising Field Representatives worked out of four of the Regional Offices, assisting Local Units in planning and conducting financial campaigns.

Three training sessions were presented by NARC for State and Local Executive Directors. Leadership Training Institutes for volunteers were also conducted in 21 States during the year, and 1,461 local officers and board members participated.

An Employment Service was established by NARC to list candidates for executive and administrative positions with State



## and membership

and Local Associations and to refer resumes and references of candidates to Associations seeking staff members.

To assist Units in conducting community appeals, NARC issued a Flip Chart presentation for use in training campaign workers and in enlisting volunteers; distributed some 5,000 copies of the Campaign Planning Guide and 15 detailed plans for specific fund raising activities; loaned from the NARC Revolving Fund \$73,500 to six Units to underwrite the cost of fund raising.

### Membership Development

Experience has shown that there is a direct relationship between the variety and quality of provisions for the mentally retarded in a community and the existence of strong NARC Units working in behalf of retarded individuals.

Although the number of State and Local Associations has grown rapidly in the past 16 years, many communities still are not represented. Therefore, major effort was expended this year to spread the network of NARC services across the country and to strengthen the entire organization for national action.

A Membership Development Plan was formulated by the Membership Committee, and

approved by the NARC Board of Directors. This Plan sets forth three membership development objectives:

To work toward the admission, during the three-year period 1966-68, of all of the State Associations that are not now State Member Units.

To increase the number of Local Member Units to 1,500 by the end of 1968.

To raise the membership to 200,000 by 1971.

These over-all objectives were translated into specific goals for 1966, and major progress was made:

As of August, four State Associations were admitted as State Member Units. They are the:

Louisiana Association for Retarded Children

New Mexico Association for Retarded Children

Arizona Association for Retarded Children  
Rhode Island Association for Retarded Children

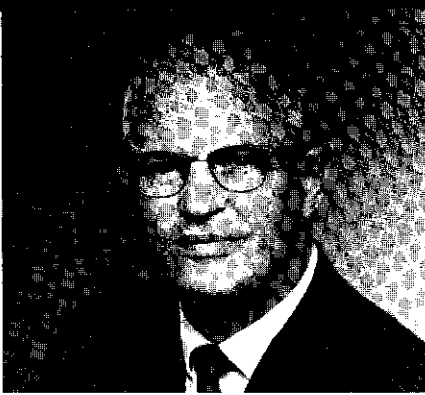
Some 100 Local Associations were welcomed as new Member Units.

Plans were made for a major campaign to increase individual membership in 1967. For use in the campaign, a new flyer, "They Need You Now," was prepared to tell prospective new members how they can promote community action for prevention and services. "Voices In Chorus" also will be used extensively in the campaign to communicate the intensity of spirit that motivates those who serve in obtaining comprehensive programs in behalf of retarded citizens.

## State Associations Presidents and Executives

Alabama Association for Retarded Children, Fred W. Abt, Marvin P. Mantel  
Arizona Association for Retarded Children, Mrs. Jack Flynn, Robert W. Shook  
Arkansas Association for Retarded Children, James O. Cuthbertson, Sam C. Sanders  
California Council for Retarded Children, Dr. Richard Koch, Fred J. Krause  
Colorado Association for Retarded Children, Mrs. Caroline A. Rickus,  
Joseph Ruddle  
Connecticut Association for Retarded Children, Arthur Bennett, Miss Ann Switzer  
Delaware Association for Retarded Children, Louis B. Dempsey, William T. Wiest  
District of Columbia Help for Retarded Children, Dr. Eva M. Johnson,  
Mrs. Aretta B. Moore  
Florida Association for Retarded Children, Mrs. G. Franklin Ward,  
Arnold Cortazzo  
Georgia Association for Retarded Children, Emerson Elliott, Mrs. Louise H. Stewart  
Hawaii State Association for Retarded Children, Ford Coffman, James A. O'Brien  
Idaho Association for Retarded Children, Mrs. Arthur Krueger, Mrs. Gailen Soule  
Illinois Council for Mentally Retarded Children, Ralph von Osinski, Gordon R. Snow  
Indiana Association for Retarded Children, Lex Phillips, Owen Wemhoff  
Iowa Association for Retarded Children, Robert G. Shade, S. R. Christensen  
Kansas Association for Retarded Children, Mrs. Robert Wright  
Kentucky Association for Retarded Children, Frank Giacalone, William B. Bryan  
Louisiana Association for Retarded Children, Donald Broussard, Mrs. Carrie R. Saia  
Maine Association for Retarded Children, Lynward H. Brow, Lewis H. Palmer  
Maryland Association for Retarded Children, David Kahn, Morris L. Scherr  
Massachusetts Association for Retarded Children, Mrs. Harry Finkel,  
Richard O. Burns  
Michigan Association for Retarded Children, Mrs. Kermit Charron, Roscoe W. Scott  
Minnesota Association for Retarded Children, Raymond Doyle, Gerald Walsh  
Mississippi Association for Retarded Children, Lloyd Rhan, Harry R. Scott  
Missouri Association for Retarded Children, Dr. Russell J. Crider, J. E. Van Dyke  
Montana Association for Retarded Children, A. W. Hook, Dr. Arthur E. Westwell  
Nebraska Association for Retarded Children, Irwin Peterson, Verlin Boldry  
Nevada Association for Retarded Children, Robert Huber  
New Hampshire Council for Retarded Children, James Fenton  
New Jersey Association for Retarded Children, Dr. Elizabeth Boggs,  
Theodore G. Lucas  
New Mexico Association for Retarded Children, Mrs. James L. Thomas,  
William J. Green  
New York State Association for Retarded Children, James Reville,  
Joseph T. Weingold  
North Carolina Association for Retarded Children, Dr. Donald J. Stedman,  
Mrs. Vida B. Bryant  
North Dakota Association for Retarded Children, Mrs. Leslie Johnson, Vern Lindsey  
Ohio Association for Retarded Children, Arthur Wiles, George Murphy  
Oklahoma Association for Mentally Retarded Children, Lonnie Jourdan,  
Robert G. Sanders  
Oregon Association for Retarded Children, H. Gilbert Johnson,  
Mrs. Willotta Asbjornsen  
Pennsylvania Association for Retarded Children, Mrs. John F. Kephart,  
Francis X. Lynch  
Rhode Island Association for Retarded Children, Milton W. Ferris, George J. Hickey  
South Carolina Association for Retarded Children, Arthur Ravenel, Jr.,  
Mrs. Hardin V. Stuart  
South Dakota Association for Retarded Children, John McInnis, Keith Newcomb  
Tennessee Association for Retarded Children, William L. Black, Richard L. Cullen  
Texas Association for Retarded Children, James H. Higdon, Jr., David B. Sloane  
Utah Association for Retarded Children, Charles R. Jones, Wendell L. Cottrell  
Vermont Association for Retarded Children, Heyward McLeod  
Virginia Association for Retarded Children, Mrs. W. Conrad Stone,  
Robert B. Traweck  
Washington Association for Retarded Children, Mrs. Russell Chadwick,  
Michael C. Kreider  
West Virginia Association for Retarded Children, Mrs. T. A. Martufi  
Wisconsin Association for Retarded Children, Gilbert J. Mauthe, Merlen Kurth  
Wyoming Association for Retarded Children, Jake T. Pool

(This list shows Presidents in office as of August 1, 1966)



Henry V. Cobb, Ph.D., past president of NARC and Chairman of NARC's Committee on International Relations was elected president of the International League of Societies for the Mentally Handicapped at the League's Third International Congress in Paris, March 1966. Thirty-six members of NARC were present at the Congress which was attended by 1,000 persons from various countries around the world. Dr. Cobb presented a paper on "Attitude of the Retarded Person Toward Himself."

## Working with others in closing the gaps

**NARC** holds membership in the following national organizations:

Adult Education Association  
American Association on Mental Deficiency  
American Camping Association  
American Parents Committee, Inc.  
American Public Health Association  
American Public Welfare Association  
Council of National Organizations  
Council on Social Work Education  
International League of Societies for the Mentally Handicapped  
International Society for Rehabilitation of the Disabled  
International Union for Child Welfare  
Medical Library Association  
National Association of Sheltered Workshops and Homebound Programs  
National Committee for Research in Neurological Disorders  
National Conference on Social Welfare  
National Health Council  
National Information Bureau  
National Public Relations Council of Health and Welfare Services, Inc.  
National Recreation Association  
National Rehabilitation Association  
National Social Welfare Assembly  
Social Work Vocational Bureau  
World Federation for Mental Health

Recognizing that mental retardation is a problem requiring cooperative efforts of many organizations and agencies, NARC last year . . .

- Joined the National Social Welfare Assembly, a central planning and coordinating agency in the social welfare field. NARC is now represented on the Assembly's Committees on Field Services, Personnel, and Volunteer Services.

- Held preliminary conversations with the AFL-CIO's Department of Community Services for the purpose of defining areas of common interest.

- Initiated discussions with The American National Red Cross for a program of volunteer recruitment and training.

- Received representation on the Executive Committee of the Council of National Organizations on Children and Youth.

- Established contact with the Ladies Auxiliary to the National Rural Letter Carriers Association. This Association, with a membership of 20,000 in 47 States, is interested in adopting mental retardation as a major emphasis.

- Established initial contacts with the leadership of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

- Relationships with many other organizations and groups were continued and strengthened, including the—

United States Jaycees, which again promoted mental retardation projects across the nation. Mr. Tucker was appointed to the Advisory Committee of the Jaycee National Committee on Mental Health and Mental Retardation.

American Association on Mental Deficiency, with an annual leadership meeting to define areas for common effort being held for the second time.

National Association for Mental Health, with the national officers of both organizations meeting in July for two days of discussion on matters of common concern in Williamsburg, Virginia.

National Health Council, whose principal functions are to identify national health problems and further the improvement of State and local health services both governmental and voluntary.

# Financial Statement

Statement of Current Income and Expenditures  
Year Ended December 31, 1965

## Income:

Support from local member units .....	\$ 767,714
Membership Dues .....	53,468
Federal Service Campaign (Overseas) .....	41,742
Contributions from the Public .....	31,176
Bequests .....	15,225
Investment income, gains & losses .....	29,128
Fees and grants from governmental agencies .....	29,681
Miscellaneous revenues .....	21,358
Sales \$125,975 less costs \$157,213 .....	(31,238)

Total support and revenue ..... \$958,254

Deduct support and grants limited by  
donors currently expendable as specified .. 163,329

Support and revenue available to  
finance current general activities ..... \$794,925

## Expenditures:

Program services:	
Research .....	181,858
Public health education .....	172,844
Community services .....	317,929

Total program services ..... 672,631

## Supporting services:

Management and general .....	\$340,597
Fund raising — general support ..	118,476

Total supporting services ..... 459,073

Total expenditures ..... 1,131,704

## Deduct expenditures financed by special funds

Special purpose funds .....	48,586
Current restricted funds .....	206,712

255,298

Expenditures financed by  
unappropriated current  
general fund ..... \$876,406

Deficiency of current general revenue  
with respect to related expenditures .... 81,481

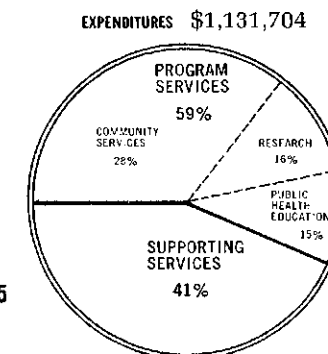
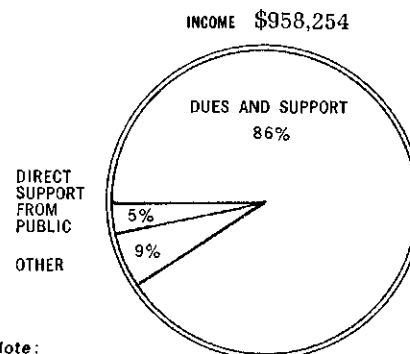
## Deduct appropriations by Board:

To special purpose funds ..... 114,800

Decrease in unappropriated  
current general fund ..... \$196,281

## Balance Sheet December 31, 1965

Assets	Current Funds		Funds Functioning as Endowment	Custodian Funds
	General	Restricted		
Cash .....	\$203,847	\$125,034	\$ 2,072	\$ 277
Accounts receivable (less allowance for uncollectible accounts \$5,509) .....	21,599	—	—	—
Advances to units .....	79,100	—	—	—
Investments (quoted market value \$241,626) .....	—	—	204,930	—
Supplies for sale or use .....	46,803	—	—	—
Prepaid expenses and deferred charges ....	17,560	—	—	—
Furniture and equipment at nominal value .....	1	—	—	—
Total .....	\$368,910	\$125,034	\$207,002	\$ 277
<b>Liabilities and Fund Balances</b>				
Accounts payable and accrued expenses ....	72,414	—	—	—
Fund balance:				
Appropriations for special purposes .....	\$173,218	—	—	—
Unappropriated:				
Balance at beginning of year ..	319,559	—	—	—
Decrease during year .....	196,281	—	—	—
Balance at end of year .....	123,278	—	—	—
Total fund balances .....	296,496	125,034	207,002	—
Held for account of others .....	—	—	—	277
	\$368,910	\$125,034	\$207,002	\$ 277



1965

## Note:

The audited financial statements were prepared in accordance with standards adopted by the National Health Council and the National Social Welfare Assembly, except that furniture and equipment were not recorded as assets at cost, but at a nominal amount of \$1. In accordance with such standards, the summary of Financial Activities includes all public support, including restricted contributions, and all revenue, restricted or unrestricted, received or accrued during the year. In addition, purchases of furniture and equipment are recorded as expenditures in the year of acquisition. The accounts of the National Association for Retarded Children as of December 31, 1965, have been audited by independent certified public accountants and their report is available for inspection.

JAMES T. BALDINI  
Treasurer

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Comptroller, Walter Marx  
Assistant Accountant, Russell Kemp  
Coordinator of Research Resources, Ray Borne  
Supervisor, Production, James Harkin

# Highlights of the NARC Convention



An ending and a beginning . . . Dr. Henry V. Cobb, left, as his administration comes to a close at the Convention luncheon, congratulates Thomas A. Tucker, newly elected NARC president.

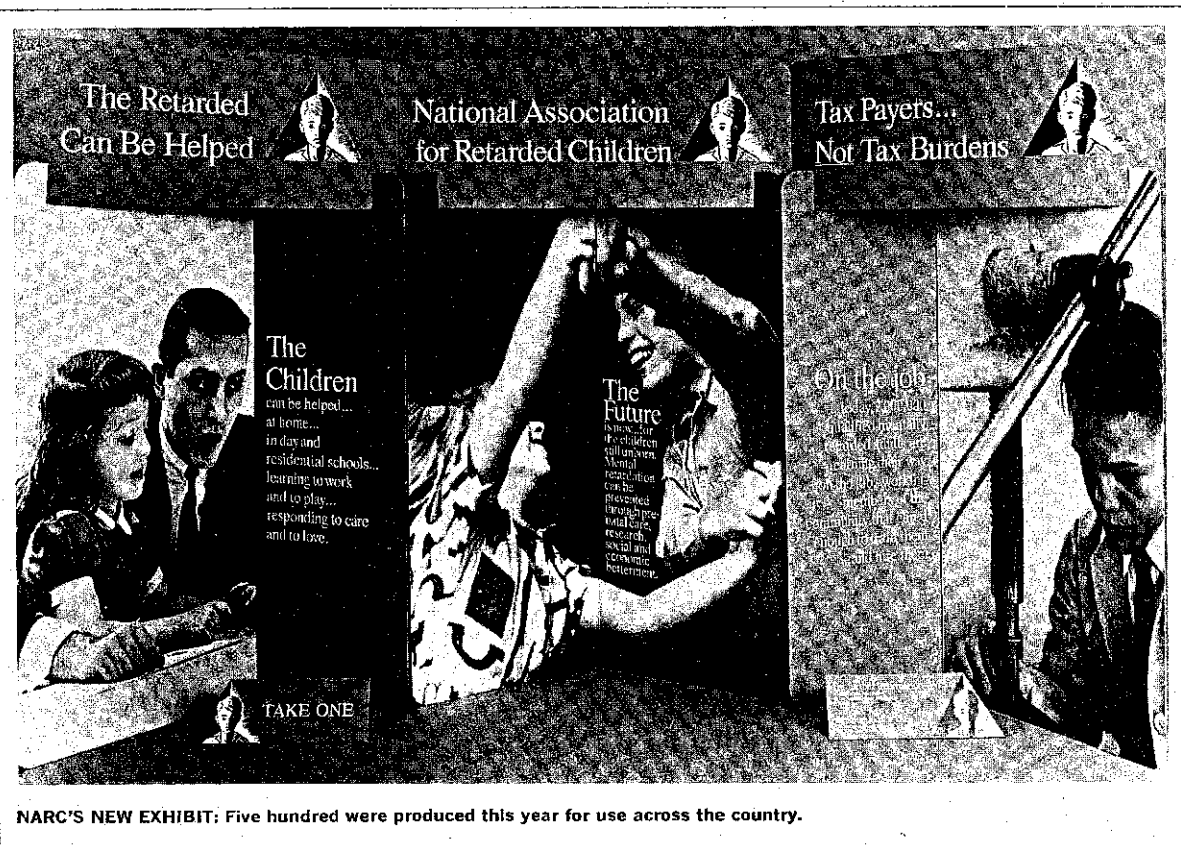
Trainees from the sheltered workshop of the New York City Chapter, New York State ARC, pack kits at NARC headquarters for the NARC Convention. Eighteen trainees packed 2,000 kits.



Senator Robert F. Kennedy addresses the delegates at the closing luncheon of the Convention.

Wilbur J. Cohen, Under Secretary, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, receives the NARC Distinguished Service Award from Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York State.





NARC'S NEW EXHIBIT: Five hundred were produced this year for use across the country.



**The National Association for Retarded Children**

420 Lexington Avenue New York, N.Y. 10017